

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES AND  
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device, and more particularly, the present invention relates to a semiconductor device which has a chip on board (COB) structure and to a method for manufacturing such a device.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A chip on board (COB) is well known as a mounting structure which is fabricated without a molding die reduce costs.

A conventional COB structure is shown in Fig.7(A) and Fig.7(B). Fig.7(A) is a plane view of the COB structure and Fig.7(B) is a cross section view along the line X-X' shown in Fig.7(A). In Fig.7(A), an encapsulating material is not shown to facilitate understanding.

In the conventional structure, a semiconductor chip 1 is mounted on a substrate 2 by an adhesive 3. The semiconductor chip 1 includes plural electrode pads 4 which are formed thereon and the substrate 2 has plural conductive pads 5

which are formed thereon. Conductive lines 6, such as gold lines formed by a wire bonding apparatus, connect the electrode pads 4 with the conductive pads 5.

The semiconductor chip 1, the electrode pads 4, the conductive lines 6 and connecting points between the conductive pads 5 and the conductive lines 6 are covered by an encapsulating material 7, such as a resin. A wall 8 which surrounds the semiconductor chip 1 is used to contain the encapsulating material 7.

For efficiency, a liquid type resin which has a low coefficient of viscosity is usually used as the encapsulating material 7. That is, since the liquid type resin is fluid, an operation period is short, as compared with a resin having a high coefficient of viscosity. Further, a liquid type resin prevents air from being trapped therein in the encapsulating material. The wall 8 which prevents an outflow of the liquid type resin on the substrate is arranged in the periphery of the semiconductor chip. In this conventional example, the wall 8 is a frame which completely surrounds the semiconductor chip 1.

In such a structure, since the liquid type resin has the low coefficient of viscosity, a surface of the resin is pulled toward the wall 8 as a result of a surface

tension of the wall 8. Thereby, a thickness of the resin inside of the wall 8 is thinner than that of the vicinity of the wall 8.

When the conductive lines 6 are formed by the wire bonding apparatus, top portions 6a are formed in a part of the conductive lines 6. As a result, the top portions 6a may be exposed in places where the thickness of the resin is small. Such exposure may result in corrosion of the conductive lines, thus reducing the quality of the semiconductor device.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first object of this invention is to provide a semiconductor device which prevents conductive lines from being exposed while maintaining a thin structure.

A second object of this invention is to provide a method for manufacturing such a device.

To achieve the object, one aspect of the invention includes a first wall and a second wall, wherein the first wall is arranged in a pad region which surrounds a chip region, the second wall is arranged on a semiconductor chip mounted in the chip region, and conductive lines are arranged between the first wall and the

second wall and are encapsulated by a encapsulating material formed between the first and second walls.

According to another aspect of the invention, a cover is placed above a chip region and an encapsulating material is introduced into a space between the cover and the chip region.

According to the invention, as an influence of surface tension is restrained, occurrence of thin portions of the encapsulating material can be reduced. Therefore, exposure of the conductive lines is avoided while maintaining a thin structure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which is regarded as the invention, it is believed that the invention, the objects and features of the invention and further objects, features and advantages thereof will be better understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig.1(A) is a plane view of a semiconductor device according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.1(B) is a cross section at a portion along line X-X' shown in Fig.1(A).

Fig.2(A) is a plane view of a semiconductor device according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.2(B) is a cross section at a portion along line X-X' shown in Fig.2(A)

Fig.3(A)-Fig.3(D) are cross section views describing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device according to a third preferred embodiment.

Fig.4(A)-Fig.4(C) are cross section views describing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device according to a fourth preferred embodiment

Fig.5 is a plane view of the semiconductor device according to the fourth preferred embodiment.

Fig.6 is a plane view of a cover according the fourth preferred embodiment.

Fig.7(A) is a plane view of a conventional semiconductor device.

Fig.7(B) is a cross section at a portion along line X-X' shown in Fig.7(A).

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. The drawings used for this description typically illustrate major characteristic parts in order that the present invention will be easily understood.

Fig.1(A) is a plane view of a semiconductor device according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig.1(B) is a cross section view along line X-X' shown in Fig.1(A). In Fig.1(A), an encapsulating material is not shown to facilitate understanding.

In the semiconductor device according to this embodiment, a semiconductor chip 11 is mounted on a substrate 12, such as a glass epoxy resin, by an adhesive or adhesive tape 13. The substrate 12 has a chip region for mounting the semiconductor chip 11 and a pad region which surrounds the chip region for arrangement of conductive pads. The semiconductor chip 11 is mounted in the chip region. In this embodiment, the semiconductor chip 11 is mounted in a concave portion 14 which has been formed in the chip region. The concave portion

14 is formed by shaving the substrate 12 before mounting the semiconductor chip

11. In this embodiment, the concave portion 14 is formed in the middle of the substrate 12.

The semiconductor chip 11 includes plural electrode pads 15 which are formed thereon. The substrate 12 has plural conductive pads 16 which are formed in the pad region. Conductive lines 17, such as gold lines formed by a wire bonding apparatus, connect the electrode pads 15 with the conductive pads 16. First ends of the conductive pads 16 are connected to the conductive lines 17 and second ends are connected to output pads 18 which are formed on an opposite surface of the substrate through contact holes 19. Also, the second ends are connected to electronic elements, such as condensers, which are formed on the main surface.

Here, the structure described above is designated as a base structure. Further, the semiconductor device of this embodiment includes a first wall 20 and a second wall 21. The first wall 20 is formed in a pad region which surrounds the semiconductor chip 11 and is for containing an encapsulating material 22. The second wall 21 is formed on the semiconductor chip 11. The first wall 20 prevents

an outflow of the liquid type resin and is arranged in the periphery of the semiconductor chip. In this example, the first wall 20 is a frame which completely surrounds the semiconductor chip 11.

The semiconductor chip 11, the electrode pads 15, the conductive lines 17 and connecting points between the conductive pads 16 and the conductive lines 17 are covered by an encapsulating material 22, such as a resin.

After preparing the base structure, the first wall 20 may be formed by a print coating method which applies a resin to the pad region through an open portion of a mask having a similar configuration of the first wall 20, and then a blowing method which subjects the resin to a high-pressure air flow. Alternately, the first wall 20 may be formed of a pre-formed frame made of an epoxy resin.

The second wall 21 is preferably formed of a resin facilitate manufacture. For example, a epoxy resin which is resistant to heat and is easy to adjust to a predetermined configuration may be used as the second wall 21. The second wall 21 which is made from the epoxy resin is located on the semiconductor chip 11. Also, a resin which is resistant to heat and is high coefficient of viscosity can be

directly dropped on the semiconductor chip 11 to form the second wall 21. By the former method, a second wall 21 which has an even surface and height can be obtained. By the latter method, process steps for the obtaining the second wall 21 can be reduced, as compared with the former method.

According to the first preferred embodiment, as the second wall 21 is located on the semiconductor chip 11, a space which is filled with the encapsulating material 22 becomes smaller. That is an interval L1 between the first wall 20 and the second wall 21 is shorter than a interval L2 of the conventional device shown in Fig.7(B). Therefore, as a surface tension becomes small, compared with the conventional device, a thickness of the central portion of the encapsulating material 22 is not made thin. That is, a uniformity of the surface of the encapsulating material 22 can be realized. As a result, the exposure of top portions 17a can be avoided. The shorter the interval L1, the smaller the surface tension. The interval L1 can be defined by a designer, based on a coefficient of viscosity of the encapsulating material, a height of the top portion of the conductive line and/or the size of the semiconductor device.

In this embodiment, the second wall 21 is comprised of a rectangular parallelopiped which covers the semiconductor chip 11 to expose the peripheral area on which the electrode pads 15 are formed. The second wall 21 is not limited to the rectangular parallelopiped. As the second wall 21 is for restraining a space in which the encapsulating material 22 is filled, a frame figure can be applied to the second wall 21. However, the rectangular parallelopiped is desirable because it can protect a surface of the semiconductor chip 11.

In this embodiment, the first wall 20 surrounds the semiconductor chip 11 and the conductive lines 17 completely. However, the first wall of this present invention is not so limited. That is, the first wall need only be sufficient to restrain the encapsulating material. For example, a portion of the first wall, such as a corner, can be opened.

The semiconductor device of the first preferred embodiment of the invention can prevent an outflow of the encapsulating material, such as the liquid type resin, and minimizes the influence of surface tension. Therefore, the conductive lines 17, particularly the top portions 17a can be reliably covered by the

encapsulating material 22. That is, exposure of the conductive lines 17 can be avoided and a quality of the semiconductor device is improved.

Fig.2(A) is a plane view of a semiconductor device according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig.2(B) is a cross section view along line X-X' shown in Fig.2(A). In Fig.2(A), an encapsulating material is not shown to facilitate understanding. In these figure, elements which correspond to the elements of the first preferred embodiment are marked with the same symbols.

In this embodiment, as shown in Fig.2(B), a cross section of a second wall 200 is a trapezoid. That is, an upper surface 200a of the second wall 200 is wider than a lower surface 200b to form a rectangular prism. Also, the second wall 200 can be formed in a cylindrical configuration. Side surfaces of the rectangular prism 200 are located on the semiconductor chip 11 so as to be separate from the conductive lines 17 by a predetermined distance.

The upper surface of the second wall 200 preferably overlaps the electrode pads 15 and/or the top portions 17a. As an interval L3 between the first wall 20

and the second wall 200 becomes smaller, as compared with the first preferred embodiment, the influence of surface tension can be further minimized. Further, the top portions 17a of the conductive lines 17 can be covered by the encapsulating material 22 more precisely.

A method of manufacture according to a third embodiment will be shown hereinafter referring to Fig.3(A)-Fig.3(D). In this embodiment, elements which correspond to the elements of the first and second preferred embodiment are marked with the same symbols.

As shown in Fig.3(A), the first wall 20 is located on the pad region and a second wall 300 which is higher than the first wall 20 is located on the semiconductor chip 11.

Then, the encapsulating material 22, such as a liquid resin, is introduced into a space between the first wall 20 and the second wall 300, as shown in Fig.3(B).

After the encapsulating material 22 is stiffened, a portion of the second wall 300 is polished away by a drill 310. Thereby, a substantially planar surface

which is comprised of the first wall 20, the second wall 301 and the encapsulating material 22 is formed. In this embodiment, a distance between the top portion 17a and the surface of the encapsulating material 22 is more than  $50 \mu\text{m}$  in order to encapsulate the conductive lines 17 precisely. If necessary, the first wall 20 and the encapsulating material 22 are simultaneously polished with the second wall 300. Thereby, a thickness of the semiconductor device is reduced.

According to the third preferred embodiment, as the second wall which is higher than the first wall is used, the encapsulating material is upwardly gravitated, as compared with the first and second preferred embodiment. Thereby, the top portions of the conductive lines can be covered more precisely.

Further, heights of the second wall, the first wall and the encapsulating material can be adjusted by a polishing. Therefore, a thickness of the semiconductor device can be minimized.

A method of manufacture according to a fourth embodiment will be shown hereinafter referring to Fig.4(A)-Fig.4(C). Fig.5 is a plane view of a semiconductor device according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.4(A)-Fig.4(C) are cross section views along line X-X' shown in Fig.5. In this embodiment, elements which correspond to the elements mentioned above are marked with the same symbols.

As shown in Fig.4(A), the first wall 20 is arranged on the pad region and a cover 400 is placed above the chip region. Edge portions of the cover 400 are contacted with the upper surface of the first wall 20. The cover 400 is used for holding the encapsulating material 22 while the encapsulating material is introduced into a space between the cover 400 and the semiconductor chip 11 or the substrate 12.

The cover 400 includes opening portions therein which are arranged in a matrix, as shown in Fig.5, to define a lattice structure. This arrangement is preferable to uniformly introduce the encapsulating material. That is, air in the space is easily exhausted while introducing the encapsulating material to make the process more rapid and efficient. However, the arrangement of the opening portions of the cover 400 is not limited to the matrix. Also, a plane plate 600 which is shown in Fig.6 can be used. The plate 600 includes open portions which are

formed at the corner of the cover 600. The encapsulating material 22 is introduced from one open portion and the air is exhausted from the other open portion. These open portions can be formed on each corner. Also, such open portions can be formed at the corners of the first wall 20 instead of the corners of the cover 600.

The covers 400 and 600 can be formed by a plastic, a metal or a glass.

Then, the encapsulating material 22 is introduced into the space through the open portions, as shown in Fig.4(B). The air is simultaneously exhausted from the space through the opening portions. Surface tension between the cover 400 and liquid resin contributes to making the thickness more uniform by pulling the resin upward where it contacts the cover 400. Therefore, the encapsulating material 22, such as the liquid type resin is spread uniformly and covers the semiconductor chip 11 and the conductive lines 17.

As shown in Fig.4(C), the cover 400 is removed. A surface 401 of the cover 400 which is contacted with the encapsulating material 22 is applied with a release agent in advance. So, it is easy to remove the cover 400.

In this embodiment, the cover 400 is placed above the chip region so as to

keep a distance from which the top portion 17a, more than  $50 \mu\text{m}$  in order to encapsulate the conductive lines 17 more precisely.

In this embodiment, the edge of the cover overlaps the first wall 20. However, in the case where a cover which is smaller than an area defined by the first wall 20, the edge of the cover is not overlapped the first wall 20.

Grid portions of the latticed cover are at least located above the top portions 17a of the conductive lines so as to cover the top portions by the encapsulating material more precisely.

If the air in the space is exhausted by an aspirator through one open portion, a speed of introducing the encapsulating material can be increased to thereby shorten the process time.

According to the fourth preferred embodiment, since the encapsulating material is introduce using a common cover, the semiconductor device can be made at lower costs as compared to the previous preferred embodiments.

Further, as a location of the cover can be adjusted responsive to the top portions of the conductive lines, the conductive lines can be encapsulated more

precisely.

The present invention has been described with reference to illustrative embodiments, however, this description must not be considered to be confined only to the embodiments illustrated. Various modifications and changes of these illustrative embodiments and the other embodiments of the present invention will become apparent to one skilled in the art from reference to the description of the present invention. It is therefore contemplated that the appended claims will cover any such modifications or embodiments as falling within the true scope of the invention.